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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/483,723	01/14/2000	Sharon S. Liu	5437-109	8755
29989	7590	07/01/2004	EXAMINER	
HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER, LLP 1600 WILLOW STREET SAN JOSE, CA 95125			REAGAN, JAMES A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3621	

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/483,723	LIU ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	James A. Reagan	3621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 March 2004.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 11-23,34-46 and 57-105 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 11-23, 34-46, and 57-105 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed on 30 March 2004.
2. Claims 11-23, 34-46, and 57-105 have been examined.

Previous Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. Claims 11 and 34 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to nonstatutory subject matter. The Examiner hereby rescinds these rejections.

Previous Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. Claims 11, 34, and 57 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Examiner hereby withdraws these rejections.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments received on 30 March 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Referring to the previous Office action, Examiner has cited relevant portions of the references as a means to illustrate the systems as taught by the prior art. As a means of providing further clarification as to what is taught by the references used in the first Office action, Examiner has expanded the teachings for

comprehensibility while maintaining the same grounds of rejection of the claims, except as noted above in the section labeled "Status of Claims." This information is intended to assist in illuminating the teachings of the references while providing evidence that establishes further support for the rejections of the claims.

With regard to the limitations of claim 11, Applicant argues that neither Taylor nor Pressman teaches, discloses, or suggests at least determining a set of zero or more restrictions to be imposed on said customized implementations and instantiating a wrapper class to give rise to a wrapper instance, said wrapper instance comprising enforcement logic for enforcing said restrictions. However, the Applicant is merely stating rudimentary functionality of object-oriented programming and design. These features are inherent to any OOD system. The combinations of Taylor/Pressman as shown below clearly disclose object oriented programming, design, and applications, inherently and explicitly disclosing the argued features of the claimed invention.

6. The following is a **Final Rejection** of all claims and associated limitations pending in the current application as amended in paper #7.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Examiner's note: Examiner has pointed out particular references contained in the prior art of record in the body of this action for the convenience of the Applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply. Applicant, in preparing the response, should consider fully the *entire* reference as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

8. Claims 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 34, 35, 38, 41, 42, 57, 58, 61, 64, 65, 70-80, 83-87, 92-96, and 101-105: are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taylor (Object-Oriented Information Systems (c) 1992), in view of Pressman (Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach (c) 1982-1997).

Claims 11, 12, 15, 34, 35, 38, 57, 58, and 61:

With regard to the limitations of:

- *receiving a request from an application for a customized implementation of a particular service;*

- *instantiating an implementation class which provides an implementation for the particular service to give rise to an implementation instance;*
- *determining a set of zero or more restrictions to be imposed on said customized implementation;*
- *instantiating a wrapper class to give rise to a wrapper instance, said wrapper instance comprising enforcement logic for enforcing said restrictions; encapsulating said implementation instance and said restrictions within said, wrapper instance;*
- *providing said wrapper instance to the application as said customized implementation;*
- *wherein said wrapper instance comprises one or more invocable methods, wherein said implementation instance comprises one or more invocable methods, and wherein encapsulating comprises; and*
- *mapping the one or more invocable methods of said wrapper instance to the one or more invocable methods of said implementation instance*
- *determining whether the implementation class is authentic; and*

- *in response to a determination that the implementation class is authentic, instantiating the implementation class to give rise to said implementation instance;*
- *accessing information specifying one or more limitations; and*
- *processing said limitations to derive said restrictions*

Taylor in at least chapter 1 of his textbook introduces fundamental object-oriented software technology mechanisms. In chapters 3 and 4 Taylor begins an in-depth teaching of the essentials in OOD/OOA technology, and further into the book, describes in detail techniques and procedures for programming in an object-oriented environment. The limitations contained within the claim language recite rudimentary characteristics and techniques that one of ordinary skill in the object-oriented programming art would understand and accept as common knowledge in the industry. See also Taylor's discussion on encapsulation of legacy systems beginning on page 296, which applies specifically to Applicant's wrapper instance of interfacing between various legacy encryption protocols currently in use.

In addition, Pressman discloses object-oriented software engineering (pages 1-22 and 549-576), which support the basic OOD/OOA concepts that are considered common knowledge to any college-level programmer in the computer programming arts. Since the

Applicant appears to be merely claiming OOD/OOA programming concepts and principles, the cited references apply as a whole to the limitations of claims 11-23, 34-46, and 57-105. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Taylor and Pressman because these two textbooks teach the same programming techniques.

Claims 18, 19, 41, 42, 64, and 65:

With regard to the limitations of:

- *accessing information specifying one or more limitations;*
- *determining permissions, if any, granted to the application; and*
- *reconciling said limitations and said permissions to derive said restrictions.*
- *said limitations and said permissions are reconciled to derive restrictions which are least restrictive.*

The combination of Taylor/Pressman discloses fundamental and intrinsic OOD/OOA concepts as shown above.

Claims 70-80, 83-87, 92-96, 101-105:

- *determining said set of zero or more restrictions includes determining a set of zero or more restrictions that are specific to said application.*

- *determining said set of zero or more restrictions that are specific to said application includes determining a set of zero or more restrictions that are customized for said application.*
- *said set is a first set, and wherein said customized implementation is a first customized implementation, and further comprising:*
- *receiving a request from a second application for a second customized implementation of said particular service, wherein said second customized implementation differs from said first customized implementation;*
- *instantiating said implementation class which provides said implementation for said particular service to give rise to a second implementation instance;*
- *determining a second set of zero or more restrictions to be imposed on said second customized implementation, wherein said second set differs from said first set;*
- *instantiating said wrapper class to give rise to a second wrapper instance, said second wrapper*

*instance comprising enforcement logic for enforcing
said second set of zero or more restrictions;*

- *encapsulating said second implementation instance
and said second set of zero or more restrictions within
said second wrapper instance; and*
- *providing said second wrapper instance to said
second application as said second customized
implementation.*
- *said wrapper instance is invocable by the application
without further interaction with the framework.*
- *the implementation class provides an unrestricted
implementation for the particular service.*
- *said enforcement logic enforces said restrictions on
said implementation instance.*
- *said enforcement logic enforces said restrictions on
said implementation instance by:*
- *receiving a set of desired parameters from the
application;*
- *determining whether the desired parameters exceed
said restrictions; and*

- *in response to a determination that the desired parameters exceed said restrictions, preventing said implementation instance from operating.*
- *said enforcement logic is invoked upon initialization of said wrapper instance.*
- *the system further comprises an exemption mechanism class which provides an implementation for a particular exemption mechanism, and wherein said method further comprises:*
 - *instantiating the exemption mechanism class to give rise to an exemption mechanism instance; and*
 - *encapsulating said exemption mechanism instance within said wrapper instance.*
 - *said enforcement logic is invoked upon initialization of said wrapper instance, and when invoked, said enforcement logic: determines whether said exemption mechanism instance has been invoked; and in response to a determination that said exemption mechanism instance has not been invoked, preventing said implementation instance from operating;*

The combination of Taylor/Pressman discloses fundamental and intrinsic OOD/OOA concepts as shown above.

9. Claims 13, 14, 16, 17, 20-23, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43-46, 59, 60, 62, 63, 66-69, 81, 82, 90, 91, 99, and 100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taylor (Object-Oriented Information Systems (c) 1992), in view of Pressman (Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach (c) 1982-1997), and further in view of Shanton (US 5,369,702 A).

Claims 13, 14, 16, 17, 36, 37, 39, 40, 59, 60, 62, and 63:

The combination of Taylor/Pressman disclose fundamental and intrinsic OOD/OOA concepts as shown above, intrinsically disclosing:

- *determining whether the implementation class is authentic; and*
- *the implementation class authenticates the framework prior to giving rise to said implementation instance;*

Taylor/Pressman do not disclose *verifying said digital signature and the particular service is an encryption/decryption service*. However, Shanton discloses encryption, decryption, and digital signatures in an OOD/OOA environment. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the OOD/OOA programming concepts and principles of Taylor/Pressman with Shanton's OOD/OOA security techniques because this increases "...the security of the system, while at the same time giving the individual user a large amount of flexibility and power" (Shanton, c4:14-16).

With regard to the limitations of *said information comprises a set of one or more default encryption limitations, and said default encryption limitations are derived by merging multiple jurisdiction policies and extracting therefrom the most restrictive encryption limitations*, Taylor discloses interfacing with various legacy systems as shown above.

Claims 20-23, 43-46, and 66-69:

With regard to the following limitations, the combination of Taylor/Pressman discloses fundamental and intrinsic OOD/OOA concepts as shown above.

- *determining whether the application has been granted any permissions; and*
- *in response to a determination that the application has not been granted any permissions, deriving said restrictions from said set of default encryption limitations.*
- *determining whether the application has been granted any permissions which require implementation of a particular exemption mechanism;*
- *in response to a determination that the application has been granted a permission which requires implementation of a particular exemption mechanism, determining whether said exempt encryption*

limitations allow said particular exemption mechanism to be implemented;

The combination of Taylor/Pressman does not disclose:

- *the particular service is an encryption/decryption service, and wherein said information comprises a set of one or more default encryption limitations, and a set of zero or more exempt encryption limitations which apply when one or more exemption mechanisms are implemented.*
- *said default encryption limitations and said exempt encryption limitations are derived by merging multiple jurisdiction policies and extracting therefrom the most restrictive encryption limitations.*
- *in response to a determination that said exempt encryption limitations allow said particular exemption mechanism to be implemented, deriving said restrictions from said set of exempt encryption limitations.*

However, Shanton discloses encryption, decryption, and digital signatures in an OOD/OOA environment. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the OOD/OOA programming concepts and principles of Taylor/Pressman with Shanton's OOD/OOA security techniques because this increases "...the

security of the system, while at the same time giving the individual user a large amount of flexibility and power" (Shanton, c4: 14-16). See also Taylor's discussion on encapsulation of legacy systems beginning on page 296, which applies specifically to Applicant's wrapper instance of interfacing between various legacy encryption protocols currently in use.

Claims 81, 82, 90, 91, 99, and 100:

The combination of Taylor/Pressman discloses fundamental and intrinsic OOD/OOA concepts as shown above. Taylor/Pressman do not disclose:

- *the particular service is an encryption/decryption service,*
- *the unrestricted implementation provided by the implementation class is capable of using unlimited encryption/decryption parameters; and*
- *the unrestricted implementation provided by the implementation class is capable of using encryption/decryption keys of any size.*

However, Shanton discloses encryption, decryption, and digital signatures in an OOD/OOA environment. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the OOD/OOA programming concepts and principles of Taylor/Pressman with Shanton's OOD/OOA security techniques because this increases "...the security of the system, while at the same time giving the individual user a

large amount of flexibility and power" (Shanton, c4: 14-16). See also Taylor's discussion on encapsulation of legacy systems beginning on page 296, which applies specifically to Applicant's wrapper instance of interfacing between various legacy encryption protocols currently in use.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **James A. Reagan** whose telephone number is **(703) 306-9131**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **James Trammell** can be reached at (703) 305-9768.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Receptionist** whose telephone number is **(703) 305-3900**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 305-7687 [Official communications; including

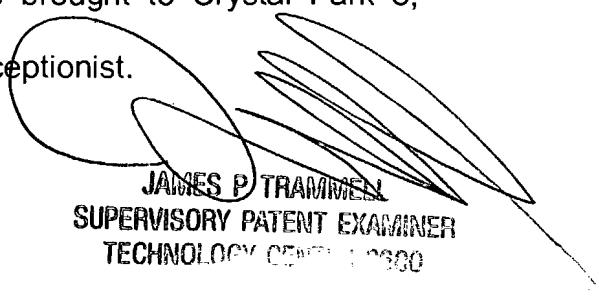
After Final communications labeled "Box AF"]

(703) 308-1396 [Informal/Draft communications, labeled
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT"]

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park 5,
2451 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 7th floor receptionist.

JAR

25 Jun 2004


JAMES P. TRAMMELL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1290